

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 260.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE now showing a Large and Varied Assortment of
TOYS.

Comprising:
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DOLLS.
NOVELTIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS.
NEW BRICKS AND PUZZLES.
AUTOMATIC CHARIOTS AND WAGONS.
ROCKING AND SPRING HORSES.
CUBES AND MOSAIC-BUILDING SETS.
DRUMS, CYMBALS, AND OTHER
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHILDREN'S TEA AND TETE A TETE SETS.
PERCUSSION GUNS AND RIFLES.
SWORDS AND HAPPY FAMILIES.
CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS
IN VARIETY.

&c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
Accumulations, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
Underwriting Business are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YUOK MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
ately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods
STORAGE in their CHAMBERS, &c., at
reasonable rates, and to receive and forward
transit from Bay and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [166]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the
MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES, will
sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,

the 30th November, 1882, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hong-
kong, abutting on the North thereof on
Square Street, and measuring thereon 23
feet or thereabouts, on the South thereof on
INLAND LOT No. 461, and measuring
thereon 23 feet or thereabouts, on the East
thereof on INLAND LOTS Nos. 272 and
702A, and measuring thereon 73 feet or
thereabouts, and on the West thereof on
Tank Lane, and measuring thereon 73 feet
or thereabouts, and Registered as INLAND
LOT No. 274. Held for a term of 999
years.

Also,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hong-
kong, abutting on the North thereof on INLAND
LOTS Nos. 271 and 702A, and measuring thereon 80
feet or thereabouts, on the South thereof on
Bridges Street, and measuring thereon 80
feet or thereabouts, on the East thereof on
INLAND LOT No. 400 and measuring
thereon 74 feet or thereabouts, and on the
West thereof on Tank Lane and measuring
thereon 74 feet or thereabouts and Regis-
tered as INLAND LOT No. 401. Held
for a term of 999 years. Annual Crown
Rent \$8.10.

AND also all that PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid,
abutting on the North thereof on INLAND
LOT No. 272, and measuring thereon 60
feet or thereabouts, on the South thereof on
INLAND LOT No. 401, and measuring
thereon 60 feet or thereabouts, on the East
thereof on INLAND LOT No. 273, and
measuring thereon 13 feet or thereabouts,
and on the West thereof on INLAND LOT
No. 274, and measuring thereon 13 feet
or thereabouts and Registered as INLAND
LOT No. 702A. Held for a term of 999 years.
Annual Crown Rent \$5. Together with
all the Seventeen unfinished HOUSES
thereon.

THE Premises will be sold subject to the exist-
ing lettings and tenancies thereof.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
35, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1882. [765]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In pursuance of instructions from the
MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will sell by Public
Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 1st of December, 1882, at 3 P.M.,
at the Premises,

That Valuable Leasehold Property Comprising
SECTION D of MARINE LOT No. 16,
and SUBSECTION 3 of SECTION A of
MARINE LOT No. 16A, with One
Capital HOUSE thereon, being tenement
No. 11, Mercer Street.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the
residue of the term of 981 years, and will
be sold subject to the existing tenancies
and lettings thereof and to a proportionate
part of the Crown Rent.

For Further Particulars of the Property and
Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors, 35, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 20th November, 1882. [766]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned Auctioneer has been in-
structed by the MORTGAGEE, to offer for
Sale by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 2nd of December, 1882, at 3 P.M.,
at the Premises,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate
at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on the
North 77 feet 3 inches, on the South 70 feet,
on the East 46 feet, and on the West 46 feet,
and registered in the Land Office as IN-
LAND LOT No. 359. Together with the
6 HOUSES thereon known as Nos. 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, and 6, Fat Hing Street.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the
residue of the term of 999 years and will be
sold subject to the Yearly Crown Rent of
\$30.21 and to the existing tenancies and
lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors, 35, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 20th November, 1882. [767]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
lying between Bonham Street and Wing Lok
Street, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction,
under instructions from the MORTGAGEE, by
Mr. J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, on

MONDAY,

the 4th of December, 1882, at THREE P.M.,
at the Premises, comprising—
THOSE SEVERAL PIECES or PARCELS of
GROUND situate at Victoria, Hongkong,
known and Registered in the Land Office as
the Remaining Portion of Section A of
MARINE LOT No. 13, Section E of Marine
Lot No. 4, Section F of Marine Lot No. 4,
and Subsection One of Section A of Marine
Lot No. 4A. Together with the 11 HOUSES,
Nos. 3 to 13, inclusive thereon.

The aggregate Yearly Crown Rent of the
Premises is \$58.80.

The Premises will be sold subject to the exist-
ing tenancies thereof.

To view a plan of the Premises, and of the
Terms, Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
THE AUCTIONEER.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1882. [768]

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO Clear Old Stock, the following are offered for a short period at greatly reduced rates:—

TWO SHILLING NOVELS
BY
OUIDA, BESANT AND RICE, PAYN, COLLINS, &c.

FIFTY CENTS EACH.

T A U C H N I T Z NOVELS
AT
THIRTY CENTS EACH.

Also,
FRENCH NOVELS
BY
EMINENT NOVELISTS,
AND
BOUND VOLUMES OF ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND PUNCH FROM 1864 to 1878,
AT VERY CHEAP PRICES.

S. MEYERS,
Manager. [661]

Hongkong, 9th October, 1882.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

49, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS,
BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS
IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES
OF BEST QUALITY.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS,
ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.

CROCKERY WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES, AND REVOLVERS.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF PINAUD'S BEST PERFUMERY.

&c., &c., &c. [660]

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHEWING EX "RECENT ARRIVALS."

ALL WOOL SCOTCH PLAIDS, at 45 CENTS PER YARD.

LADIES FUR-LINED CLOAKS FROM \$12 to \$80 EACH.

CLOTH AND MATASSIE DOLMANS, MANTLES, AND JACKETS,
IN NEWEST STYLES.

NOVELTIES DIRECT FROM PARIS IN
MOIRE, BROCHE, OTTOMAN, AND SURAT DRESS SILKS.

LADIES SILK AND SPUN SILK HOSE IN EVERY COLOUR.

KID GLOVES.—2, 4, 6, 8, 10 BUTTONS.

NOVELTIES IN CORSET LACE, AND CLASP KID GLOVES.

INFANTS', CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY SIZE,
&c., &c., &c. [659]

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1882.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS,
ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

W. BREWER.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Broadley's Tunis Past and Present.
Episodes in the Life of an Indian Chaplain.
The Burman by Shway Yoe.

Muckley's Handbook for Painters and Art Students.
Fawcett's Free Trade and Protection.
Proctor's Astronomical Books and Atlases.

Macdonald's Lectures on Credit and Banking.
Bonamy Price's Practical Political Economy.
Cool Orchids and How to Grow them.

Plays and Poems of Charles Dickens.
China Collectors Pocket Companion.
Meyer's Complete Guide to Chess.

NEW MUSIC.—CHRISTMAS CARDS—NEW PHOTOGRAPHS [703]

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. MAX CARL JOHANN GROTE has
been Authorized to Sign Our Firm in
Hongkong and China from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1882. [772]

For Sale.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED
BURGUNDIES

A Capital AMONTILLADO \$8.00 per dozen.

SHERRY at 10s. per dozen.

Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality,
FRENCH BOOTS, and SHOES, PER-
FUMERY, &c., &c., &c. [664]

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instruc-
tions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by
Public Auction, on
MONDAY,

the 27th November, 1882, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY
Situate in Jervois Street and Morrison Street,
Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong,

Comprising—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate
at Victoria aforesaid, and registered in the
Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND
LOT Number 162, with the Three well
built MESSUAGES or SHOPS thereon
as the same Piece or Parcel of GROUND
is held for the residue of a term of 75 years
created therein by a Crown Lease dated the
21st July, 1845.

The Premises will be offered for Sale in three
lots and will be sold subject to the existing
lettings thereof respectively, and to the
payment of due proportions of the Crown
Rent and to the performance of the Crown
Covenants payable and to be performed in
respect thereof respectively.

For an inspection of a Plan of the Property
and for Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong,

or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong. [764]

Hongkong, 20th November, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF
VALUABLE EUROPEAN DWELLING
HOUSES, IN POKFOOLUM ROAD.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public
Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 29th day of November, 1882, at THREE P.M.,
on the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND
LOT No. 797, measuring on Pokfoolum
Road 349 feet, on Inland Lot No. 796, mea-
suring 195 feet, on Third Street 220 feet, on
Inland Lot 798, measuring 314 feet, or con-
taining in the whole 69,955 square feet.
Yearly Crown Rent \$460.

Together with the FOUR SUBSTANTIALLY
BUILT EUROPEAN MESSUAGES with
GARDEN, &c., attached, which will be
Sold in Four Separate Lots, also 14
CHINESE HOUSES erected on the Third
Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1882. [756]

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1340 of 1882.

KWOK PAK AND OTHERS v. NG TANG
AND OTHERS.

BY Order of the Court, the Undersigned
(Receiver in the aforesaid Suit) will SELL
during the month of November, or on a day to
be fixed, all the PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY,
ESTATE and EFFECTS, the STOCK-IN-
TRADE, and the GOODWILL of the Partner-
ship—as a going concern—between the PLAINT-
IFFS and the DEFENDANTS known by the
Name of "KWONG SUI LI," 廣達利
at No. 30, West Street, Tai-ping-shan.

Offers will be received during the present
month and unless SOLD before the 1st of De-
cember the same will be submitted for PUBLIC
AUCTION.

Any further information can be obtained from
CHUNG SHING HONG,
Translator, Supreme Court.

14th November, 1882. [750]

WANTED.

AN ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOKKEEPER
or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a Gentleman,
who has a few hours during the day, disengaged
in case full office hours is required, arrangements
might be made with a few days notice. Good
references. Salary no object.

Apply to
F. E. FOSTER,
Care of this Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [743]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a List of their CON-
TRIBUTIONS of PREMIA, from the 11th day
of May to the 31st day of December, 1881, in
Order that the Proportion of Profit for that year
may be arranged. Returns not sent in before
the 30th November next will be made up by the
Company, and no subsequent claims or altera-
tions will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1882. [645]

LOST.

A TRANSFER DEED with SCRIP attached
for 20 LUZON SHARES, being one of
two Transfers of the same number of Shares
signed by the Hon. F. B. JOHNSON. The
finder will oblige by returning it to the Under-
signed and the holder of the other 20 Shares by
sending them to the Company's Office for Trans-
fer to enable the numbers of the missing Shares
to be traced.

Also,
TRANSFER DEED for 5 LUZON SUGAR
SHARES in the name of Mr. C. P. CHATER.

D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1882. [737]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

U N I O N L I N E.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"GALLEY OF LORNE,"

Captain Pomroy, due on or about the 25th inst.
will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1882. [759]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,
COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE.)
Taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE,
all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN
PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and
FIJI, via SINGAPORE.)

THE Steamship

"HUNGARIAN,"

Captain Allison, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1882. [730]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

INSPECTION is invited of our Collection of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS which have been carefully Selected in London from the Stocks of various makers.

THEY INCLUDE CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS

FROM

MARCUS WARD AND DE LA RUE,
HAND PAINTINGS

ON

CARD, IVORY, OAK AND IVORINE

AND

OTHER NOVELTIES.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, &c.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG. [431]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

DEATH.

On the 10th October, at 89, Jernyn Street, London, HARVEY DUNNE, aged 33, third son of the late Michael Dunne, of Ballymanus, Queen's County Ireland, and formerly of Foochow.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1882.

We are glad to receive most favorable accounts from British North Borneo. The steamship *Hainan* arrived here last night from Kudat and Sandakan, with advices up to the 15th inst. which paint in glowing colors the progress already made in the colonisation of this fine tract of country, and speak most hopefully of the grand future in store for the enterprising spirits who have made their homes in the new colony. It appears that land is being rapidly taken up by settlers of various nationalities, all of whom are reported to be highly satisfied with their future prospects. As only four Chinese returned to Hongkong by the *Hainan*, it may be safely enough assumed that the emigrants from the Flowery Land at present in North Borneo, can see their way clear to its being a field for their enterprise and labor.

We have not yet received full and detailed particulars of the march of events in British North Borneo from our special correspondents in that settlement, but we hope to be in a position to deal exhaustively with this important matter in the course of a few days, contenting ourselves at present with dealing briefly with the news to hand. It is reported, and we have no reason to discredit the report, that an ample supply of fresh water of good quality has been discovered at Kudat. This is indeed good news, as the want of an adequate supply of fresh water was the only barrier that stood in the way of this beautifully and conveniently situated place quickly becoming a port of some consequence. We learn that the climate is really splendid, sickness being quite unknown. The Europeans who have gone to Borneo from this Colony, speak in very eulogistic terms of their new home, and predict for it a great future as a trading centre of the highest importance.

Buildings are springing up on every side both at Sandakan and Kudat, and also in the interior, but a further supply of efficient laborers is urgently needed. Chinese that are willing to work will experience no difficulty whatever in procuring agreeable and remunerative employment. The best possible encouragement is offered to Chinese emigrants, and no doubt a very large number of agricultural laborers, mechanics, artisans, and tradesmen of all denominations from the southern provinces of the adjacent empire, will flock to the new land of promise as soon as they are

satisfied that North Borneo is not a second edition of Cuba and Peru.

It is somewhat surprising in such a hot-bed of enterprise and speculation as Hongkong undoubtedly is, that no public company has up to the present been formed to take up land in British North Borneo. The company recently formed, with a capital of 400,000 taels, in Shanghai, has, we are informed, already secured some 40,000 acres for cultivation. Possibly our speculators are waiting until the success of such enterprises has become an absolute certainty. If this be the case, it is just on the cards that they have waited rather too long. However, it is gratifying to learn that some of our local firms have kept their eyes open to the importance of establishing a regular trade between Hongkong and the North Borneo ports; and if it be true, as we are credibly informed, that Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. intend very shortly running a regular line of steamers on the route, it may be deemed certain that this Colony will reap substantial benefit from the traffic.

It is pretty clear, says the San Francisco *Evening Call*, that the present Chinese Restriction law is not regarded as a finality. The Eastern papers which opposed it are making the manner of its enforcement the subject of unfavorable comment. The New York *Times* says:

It is very much to be regretted that those who have been most clamorous for the enactment of such a law have been so intemperate in their views of its construction that candid men might almost suppose that it was intended to make the statute unpopular and distasteful. It was a doubtful experiment, at best, to attempt to exclude any class of immigrants, not felons, from our shores. The more violent anti-Chinese agitators seem determined to cause the experiment to fail.

The proceedings to which the *Times* especially objects was the refusal of the authorities to permit certain sailors to land without certificates. This refusal was a strict enforcement of the law with a view to a judicial decision. The decision was obtained, and the people have readily accepted it. In all cases where sailors left this port before arrangements were complete to give them identification papers, they have been allowed to land upon proving their identity. There is no hardship whatever in this. The law provides a means of establishing identity after a certain date, but in the short period between the passage of the act and the reception in this city of the formula for proving identity, other evidence has been held to be sufficient. There is no reason for unfavorable comment on the manner in which the act is enforced, unless there is a disposition to prepare the public mind for its modification or repeal. But there is more than one way to get rid of an obnoxious law. The manly way is to repeal it. The unmanly way is to fritter it away by unfriendly judicial decisions. The improbability of repeal being recognized, the frittering process has commenced. Justice FIELD naturally takes the lead in this line of action. We accept without protest his decision that sailors leaving this port without identification papers after the passage of the act, but before the form of identification papers was received, may land. All we require of them in the absence of certificates is other proof that they were in this country when the bill became a law. But Justice FIELD has given another decision admitting Chinese claiming to be merchants and arriving from any port out of China, without the proof of their calling required by law. The act admits merchants who bring from their government a document showing them to be merchants. This form of proof was adopted in the interest of the class in whose favor the exception was made. It was held that a merchant would have little difficulty in establishing the fact of his calling in his own country, and a certification to that effect was all the law required. But in the case of Low TAN CHOW, Justice FIELD decides that this evidence is not necessary. Low TAN CHOW claims to have come to this city from Panama. Perhaps in his case the claim is founded on some years' residence in that city; but if Low TAN CHOW can land on American soil without the proof of his calling required by law, what is to prevent other Chinese from doing the same thing? It is not material how long a Chinaman remains in Panama, or other port, so that he can show that he last came from that or other port outside of China. The decision of Justice FIELD is a very serious blow to the efficacy of the law. The law provides a way by which Chinese merchants may be admitted on the same terms as other merchants. It simply requires them to show that they are merchants. Justice FIELD decides that the law does not apply to Chinese merchants who do not come directly from China; that is, a Chinaman claiming to be a merchant must prove his calling if he comes directly from China, but if he does not, his calling must be taken on his own word. It is apparent, therefore, that the law is being attacked openly and covertly—openly through efforts for its repeal or modification, and covertly through judicial decisions whose effect is to impair its force.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 21st.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has had an interview with Prince Bismarck.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Germany proceeds to Vienna; it is semi-officially announced in Berlin that his mission is to cement the Empires and has no special objects.

22nd November.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY RETURNS TO CHINA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has published a paragraph stating that an active exchange of communications is taking place between the Colonial and India Offices for the settlement of the opium question; that Sir Thomas Wade will not return; and that Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY WILL SHORTLY RETURN TO CHINA.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE British steamer *Hungarian* undocks at Kowloon this afternoon, the German steamer *Felicia* taking her place in dock. The American ship *S. D. Carleton* comes out of dock at Sam-shui-po to-morrow morning, giving place to H. M. S. *Champion*.

WE learn that the local sportsman who lately became the owner of the griffin Blunder Blas at a stiff figure, has purchased Mr. S. Walker's well-known pony Captivator, for the comparatively low price of tads 302. Captivator won a mile race at Shanghai in the Spring in very fast time, and was in consequence made a prominent favorite for the St. Leger at the Autumn Meeting. He, however, failed to obtain a place, and running very badly in other races, of course became depreciated in value. Judiciously managed, Captivator ought to prove a rare bargain to his new owner.

MESSRS. KELLY and Walsh, who have been appointed sole agents in China for John Brinsmead & Sons' celebrated pianos, have just supplied a want long felt in this colony, by importing a magnificent concert grand pianoforte by these makers, for the exclusive use of public entertainers. Opera companies and others giving entertainments in the City Hall have suffered great inconvenience owing to there being no suitable piano available, that this latest enterprise of the well known Queen's Road firm must be regarded in the light of a public boon. By the courtesy of Mr. Grant, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Manager, we had the pleasure of inspecting and trying this splendid instrument in company with our local maestro, Signor Penati, and fully endorse that accomplished musician's opinion that it is the best piano yet seen in Hongkong.

PRIVATE Barles of the Buffs, who distinguished himself on the evening of the 15th inst. by breaking a table over a prostitute's head in Ship Street, and afterwards jumping off the Praya into the harbour, from which he was fished out in an almost insensible condition by a police boat, appeared before Captain Thomsett this morning at the Police Court to answer for his misdeeds. The woman, who was discharged from hospital on the 18th, appeared and described the assault. The blow, she said, was a severe one, as the table was broken by the force of it, her head being cut. Barles' violence, it appears, was due to a difference of opinion between him and the complainant in the matter of ten cents. Besides breaking the table, valued at 50 cents, defendant also smashed a partition in the house to the extent of a quarter Mexican damage. In his defence, Barles said he was drunk and did not know what he was doing. With the view of duly impressing the gallant Buff with fire-water until the noble faculty which distinguishes man from the brute creation is utterly obscured and lost, Captain Thomsett relegated Barles for the space of a month to the safe keeping of Mr. Tonnochy, with directions that the time was to be agreeably passed in the intellectual occupations of shot drill and oakum picking. A young fellow, being only 20, Barles will, no doubt, rejoice in his regiment at the termination of his holiday with greatly improved views of human conduct and duty.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News*—The outbreak at Mecca may possibly cost Turkey very considerable trouble. The Grand Sherif occupies a singular position towards the Mohammedans and towards the Sultan. Formerly he possessed some power, but he now may be said to possess, amongst the Arabs, political influence without political power; and to be the centre round which there is gradually forming a movement which, if successful, must make Arabia independent of Constantinople. About two years and a half ago, on March 14th, 1880, the then Grand Sherif was assassinated at Jeddah by an Afghan, and Constantinople took advantage of this to bring forward the chief of the rival family. El Hussain was succeeded by the favour and grace of the Sultan by Abd-el-Metalleb, a man who was personally unpopular, and who was further unacceptable as the nominee of the Turkish Government; in fact, the common talk in the Hedjaz at the time was that El Hussain had been removed by Turkish intrigues, and to suit Turkish purposes. It now appears that the Arabs, or rather the Bedouins, have taken the opportunity of the new troubles which have come upon the Turkish Empire, to mark their hatred to the nominees of the Sultan. They have consequently deposed and imprisoned Abd-el-Metalleb, and have elected as Grand Sherif, Abdullah Daoud, the brother of El Hussain. This amounts to such a defiance as cannot but stir up Arabs of all classes, and it may, if the movement be resisted, give Turkey a vast deal of trouble. If it be not resisted, then the right to nominate a successor to the spiritual head of Islam will have passed away from Turkey, and will have to be asserted by force. Our readers need scarcely be told that the Grand Sherif of Mecca claims to be the chief of the family of Ali, and the descendant of the prophet through his daughter, Fatima.

WE are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co. that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's new steamer *Berentse* left Singapore for this port yesterday morning.

A TELEGRAM received from London this morning states, on the authority of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the recognised organ of the Liberal Government, that Sir John Pope Hennessy will shortly return to China. How will our enterprising and honorable contemporaries explain their so-called prophetic utterances, "made on the highest and most reliable authority?" There will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Wyndham Street; and we hardly think that the honorable member for Slocum will feel quite happy in his mind. We stated, some time ago that Governor Hennessy would succeed Sir Thomas Wade at Peking. There can now be little doubt that the disgraced (?) Governor of Hongkong (*vide the China Mail*) will return to the Far-East as Her Majesty's Minister to China.

Two obstreperous unemployed Swedish seamen, living at Peter Smith's boarding house, Niels Johnson and William Swanson, by name, appeared before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning on the charge of being drunk and disorderly and assaulting a loking yesterday, near No. 5 Station. Johnson, it appears, was amusing himself running after and frightening passengers. The intrepid loking seized him and shoved him into a jinricksha, with the view of carting his *corpus* to the lock-up, when Swanson came up, shoved the wheelbarrow aside, and struck and kicked the constable, who promptly blew his whistle for assistance. An Indian and two Chinese constables responded to their comrades' call, and with great difficulty the Swedes were taken to the station, but not before Johnson plugged one of the loking who came to the rescue, in the optic. They were each fined \$2 or 7 days' hard labor. Johnson stumped up, his comrade Swanson went to rusticate in the Victoria Hotel.

ON Monday night, John Stafford, 3rd engineer of the steamship *Crusader*, had \$200 in two notes of \$100, each, stolen from his person at the "Central Hotel," late Liverpool Arms, kept by John Juster, where, it appears, Stafford stayed the night, sleeping in the barman's room. He did not miss the money it seems, until he went on board the steamer next morning, upon which he returned to the "Central Hotel" and made enquiries about it, thinking he might have left it with Mr. Juster to keep for him. Mr. Juster asked the barman if he knew anything about it, but he denied any knowledge of it. Learning later on that one Phil Howard, an unemployed mate living at the "Central," where he had been staying some months in an impecunious condition, had all of a sudden become flush of cash, which was spending freely in town, he charged him with the robbery of the \$200, and upon being searched, \$104 were found upon him, including one \$100 note. Howard then confessed, and said the money was given him by the barman, Silvester Thornton, who was the thief, not he. Further enquiry led to the discovery that Thornton had tried to change a hundred dollar note at the "Star" tavern on Tuesday morning. Mr. Juster gave both the men in charge, and they were brought up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, charged with stealing \$200 in notes from the person of Mr. Stafford in his (Mr. Juster's) house on the 20th instant, and also with "being concerned on the 22nd instant." Stafford deposed he was 3rd engineer on board the *Crusader*, and on the 17th instant was paid off by the Captain with \$445, the money being given him in notes of different values, two of them being \$100 notes. At this point his Worship remanded the case till to-morrow at ten o'clock, the witnesses being apparently under the influence of fire-water. Stafford certainly appeared muddled, and several times expressed his wish that the whole thing might be knocked on the head, as he would rather lose the money.

SAYS the *Boston Traveller*—It now seems that astronomers as well as doctors do not agree. Having made two or three diagnoses concerning the symptoms of the recent celestial visitor, it is found on comparison that there is serious disagreement among them as to the orbit, identity, and situation of the new comet. The approximate orbit which has been given as the result of the figuring at the Cambridge Observatory does not conform to the orbit calculated at the Washington Observatory, based upon observations taken under somewhat more favorable circumstances. Professor Boss of the Dudley Observatory at Albany was in Washington when the results of the observations there were reached, and, upon studying them, expressed the opinion that the comet is the comet of 1880, returned prematurely. Other astronomers express the opinion that it is the comet of 1843, which was calculated to have a period of thirty-seven years, which did return in 1882, and now is visible again. In support of this Professor Boss advances the hypothesis that the comet has a much shorter period, and since 1843 and previous to 1880, it may have passed round the sun several times without being observed, making with each turn a shorter period, till now it has become less than three years. This theory is not an anomalous one, for, as is well known, there are comets, Encke's, for instance, that proceed thus upon regularly shortening periods, but with a less rapid diminution of orbit. The most recent observation at Washington is said to go far to verify the theory of Professor Boss. The Cambridge observers are as yet sceptical concerning this theory, claiming that the mathematics are opposed to this hypothesis. They claim that by no theory known to astronomy can the hypothesis be verified, and even find doubts as to the accuracy of the Washington observations. Altogether, we are getting the basis of a very warm scientific controversy, and it now looks as if the comet might pass beyond the reach of observers before the mooted questions will be definitely settled.

WE read that all the Russian coast defences are now furnished with a complete set of electric lights, and that it is not intended to make any further additions for the present. The electric lights are not meant to be employed alone in time of war in illuminating the harbors and open spaces round the harbors and upon spaces round the batteries, but are to be used also during the night manoeuvres in time of peace. All engineer officers are now undergoing a special course of training in electricity and electrical appliances, in order that they may supervise the use of these lights.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The latest bold flight of your Macao correspondent, published in your issue of yesterday, has, I confess, staggered me not a little, as no sensible person, I conceive, in Macao or elsewhere, can possibly agree with the views enunciated in the first paragraph of his letter, which, I have no hesitation in saying, are eminently absurd. We are told as a wonderful piece of news, that His Excellency Governor Graça has strictly prohibited officers of the Army and Navy in Macao from contributing to the public press, and your correspondent, in the exuberance of his virtuous indignation at what he evidently deems an unwarrantable infringement on public liberty, characterises the act as "arbitrary and ill-judged," adding that the Macao public, by which he probably means himself, considers it a "political blunder of the coarsest description." This may be fine writing, but it is not sense; on the contrary, it is sheer nonsense which will not bear a moment's candid examination.

Your correspondent would class the Governor of Macao, for this exercise of what I consider a very wholesome authority, with the most arbitrary and tyrannical despots of the age; but does he know, or can he be ignorant, that the same prohibition which he denounces holds good in free, enlightened England, as well as in this Colony, and that an officer of the British Army or Navy is liable to be cashiered for furnishing information to the public press without authority? A similar prohibition is doubtless enforced by all European Governments, and is, I submit, a matter of pressing necessity, as it would be intolerable were it permitted every scribbler employed in the Government service afflicted with the disease known as *cacoethes scribendi*, to rush into print and attack his superiors, for real or supposed injuries, under the cloak of a pseudonym, making use for this purpose of information which he could only have obtained by virtue of his official position. If your correspondent has a spark of justice or fair play in his composition, he will at once retract and apologize for his unjust attack on Governor Graça, who, whatever his faults, is in no wise to blame in the present matter.

In a place like Macao, where it is not uncommon for officials who feel aggrieved to rush into print, and under an assumed name, or no name, attack their superiors, such a prohibition is especially necessary. A case in point has lately come to light. While Dr. Corté Real, the worthy Colonial Secretary of Macao, was administering the Government of that colony, during Senhor Graça's recent absence in Japan, he had occasion to publicly censure two officials who had been making themselves extremely offensive to the Head of the Executive. These officials complained to the Secretary of State, but not obtaining the satisfaction they sought, they resorted to the press to revenge themselves. In Macao, it may be stated, the *modus operandi* in such matters is very simple. The first thing to do is to get an old press and a few cases of type, and then hunt up some vagabond—Macao abounds in such—willing to occupy the editorial chair and sling about abuse right and left. That done, a paper is forthwith started on its career of honor and glory (?). Now it happens that there is a Malay in Macao, who is the lucky owner of an old printing press and some type. This individual being willing to go in for editorial "piddling," a paper named the *Independente* was started, and, as was to be expected, the first number of that brilliant organ of public opinion (?) contained a fiercely abusive attack on Dr. Corté Real, a gentleman who has ever laboured most conscientiously for the welfare of Macao. All this is done forthwith in the public interest, but when investigation comes to be made into the matter, it is found that two public functionaries are at the bottom of the whole unworthy business.

Can any impartial, sensible man, then, save and except your violently prejudiced correspondent, disapprove of Governor Graça's action in prohibiting what he is perfectly justified in prohibiting, and which, as I said before, is prohibited by the free and enlightened Government of England, as well as by that under which it is our privilege to live in this progressive Colony? I pause for your Macao correspondent's reply, if he can give any.

I am, &c.,

23rd November, 1882.

How can five persons divide five eggs, so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish? One takes the dish with the egg.

The Sultan is not to rebuild Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem, as reported, but he is to restore the great Mosque there, at a cost of about \$500,000.

They asked him if he was the best man at the wedding. "No," said he, "I don't know as I was the best, but before I was, as good as any of 'em."

There is a man, only twenty-five years of age who has already married fourteen women. He is a clergyman, and married them to his husbands.

The manner in which Connecticut courts and juries are run has provoked criticism from every State in the Union. A man who commits murder in that State has got to own it and prove it before a jury will believe it.

THE V. R. C. REGATTA.

The entries for several of the events for the forthcoming regatta closed yesterday, when a meeting of the members was held at the Recreation Club, and the crews and boats for the American and German Cups were drawn for. The crews for the Chairman and Members' Cups were drawn for about a couple of weeks ago. Five crews were selected to take part in the above contests, one of them coming to grief through the withdrawal of one of their members, Mr. Denison being the stroke of the crew which were thus shut out. Mr. Hughes' crew were also off man short, through the withdrawal of Mr. Lloyd, and an attempt was made to fill the gap by substituting Mr. Denison, which course was, very naturally, objected to. A compromise was, however, made in the matter by Mr. Hughes being allowed to have Mr. Shepherd as a substitute. The coxswains, not the strokes, as stated in the *Bun Baquet Recorder*, for the boats engaged in these contests are as follows:—Fisher's boat, S. M. Fraser-Smith; Angier's, Sampson; Hughes's, Caldwell; Kulltau's, Grimble. For the American Cup the following crews have been drawn:—

ROSE.	NEW BOAT.
Kulltau (stroke).	Denison (stroke).
Posch.	Leigh.
Falconer.	Falconer.
Leffmann.	Parfitt.
Sampson (cox).	S. M. Fraser-Smith (cox).
SHAMROCK.	LEEK.
Fisher (stroke).	Angier (stroke).
Ruck.	Lane.
Cottell.	Lockhart.
Shepherd.	Tomlin.
Ayau (cox).	Caldwell (cox).

THISTLE.
Hughes (stroke).
Hart.
Rutter.

For the German Cup the crews are:—

- LEEK.	SHAMROCK.
Ruck (stroke.)	Fisher (stroke.)
Lane.	Hart.
Shepherd.	Colpe.
Leffmann.	Rowland.
Caldwell (cox.)	Ayau (cox.)
ROSE.	THISTLE.
Kulltau (stroke.)	Hughes (stroke.)
Cottell.	Posch.
Parfitt.	Falconer.
Angier.	Tomlin.
Sampson (cox.)	Grimble (cox.)

NEW BOAT.
Denison (stroke).
Leigh.
Lockhart.
Rutter.
S. M. Fraser-Smith (cox).

In the pair oar the following crews compete both for the Ladies and the V. R. C. Cup.

Fisher	Hughes
Angier	Tomkins
Kulltau	Denison
Falconer	Parfitt

As the number of outrigger pair oared racing craft is limited to three, there will be a drawing a few days before the regatta, and the three crews first drawn will have a preliminary race over the course, the first and second boats competing with the drawer of the "bye" when the actual contest is engaged in. It seems a pity that only one gentleman (Mr. Angier) should have entered for the Senior Sculls, and no entry at all for the Junior's. Might it not be advisable to let the entries remain open till within, say, one week of the regatta taking place, on the off chance that competitors may be induced to come forward?

THE TRUTH.

(BY OUR OWN PEN).

"I speak truth and shame the devil"—is a maxim, I have heard, was passed by one Will Shakespeare, an ancient English Bard. And very good advice it is, both true and proper quite. For we must admit that Shakespeare, was often in the right. But then I rather fancy that he was often in the wrong. You've found there's something to be said on the other side. Speak truth and shame the devil—be honest, true, and just. But sometimes by speaking truth we make the devil—first."

He is mostly very pretty, and fifty too, and tame. So long as people call him right, and give him the palm. You'll own the name of a man, and you'll own the right. It's a name you must not venture to offend on your point. To call a spade a spade is now thought homely and uncouth. But then you've learned to do so, you've got to stick to it. And mark my words—you mustn't call (or if you want to thrive) The what's-her-name a what's-her-name, as sure as you're alive.

You may say it's a philologist's business or a judge. You might even say an editor (said that only judge). Address it as a Reverend or one of the select. Or any other title that will show you're a great man. There's a really one in every house that's worthy of the name. With married men and single men (I'm very much the same). But you mustn't venture once to call (or if you want to thrive) The what's-her-name a what's-her-name, as sure as you're alive.

Because this name it's a philosopher's business or a judge. You might even say an editor (said that only judge). Address it as a Reverend or one of the select. Or any other title that will show you're a great man. There's a really one in every house that's worthy of the name. With married men and single men (I'm very much the same). But you mustn't venture once to call (or if you want to thrive) The what's-her-name a what's-her-name, as sure as you're alive.

So the rather of opinion, but support you are the king. That to speak the truth at all times is a somewhat awkward game. There's piles and piles of money made by lying. I've heard say. And some men say there's precious few lies made the other way. You don't get rich by telling the truth, and you don't get rich by lying. I've heard say. You mustn't venture once to call (or if you want to thrive) The what's-her-name a what's-her-name, as sure as you're alive.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English mail steamer *Sully*, with the incoming mail left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. on the 19th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 26th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. and O. steamer *Arabis*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 3rd and instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 28th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The O. and O. steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco, on the 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 10th December.

The steamers *Lemur* and *Yapen*, with the next Indian mail left Calcutta on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 1st December.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Aias* left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 24th.

The Union Line steamer *Galley of Lorn* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 24th.

The steamer *Orion*, left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 30th.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

October 13th.

A very few journals, or rather writers therein, continue to make a speciality of claiming for France, by right of treaty, the joint government of Egypt with England. But public opinion does not follow these casuists. I have conversed with very many Frenchmen on the Egyptian question who have "Egypt and the Nile" on the brain, but I could never get them to distinctly explain in what manner French interests in the land of the Pharaohs differed from those of Italy, Greece, &c. Frenchmen cannot see, being dazzled at England's dashing success, that in declining to uphold the authority of the Khedive, they have forfeited their rights to any special privileges he conferred on them for the administration of his kingdom, either jointly or singly.

There is not a cool-headed looker-on but unhesitatingly avows that if England consents to a re-patching of the joint control with France, the splendid intrigues Sir Garnet has scored for her will be lost, and the opportunity will never again present itself for controlling her royal route to India. It is only under the tutelage of England that Egypt can become an Egypt for the Egyptians. Had England attempted to work India on the joint control principle with France, where would have been the splendid Empire of British India now? The nation that has redressed the native wrongs of India, and made its crooked paths straight, has still the ability to make five millions of fellahs great, glorious and free. If France were able to point to any success on her part in colonization, she might lay claim to some coin of vintage, but she has signally failed to develop her own colonies, which is not a certificate in her favor with regard to handling the destinies of other peoples. France is now in high fever to obtain colonial possessions, though she has no emigrants to send to them. She is going in for the territory of the heathen Chinee; she wants Madagascar; she intends disputing the Congo with Belgium; but progress in Algeria hangs fire, and Tunisia is anything but a model of organization.

To control the Egyptian exchequer along with England is not all that is required in Egypt: there are institutions to be developed about which France remains in the most blissful state of ignorance. Her work in civilizing Mahomedans is hardly to be named when what has been achieved by England is placed in the balance. A good native army composed of Indian Mussulmans, and officered by Englishmen; civil service clerks to the manner born, directed by English chiefs; tribunals that will not know two forms of justice; taxes levied with unflinching fairness; and the extirpation of salvation armies while according full religious liberty to all—such is the kind of work cut out for England, and to accomplish which she requires neither Turk nor Gaul to help or to advise. If she adopt this charter, she will compel the French to be as mute as carps, or as M. de Lesseps is now. In any case, no nation will go to war to restore the joint control—the day dream of France, which she would give her eyes to have abolished in Tunisia, but where England holds her. There is nothing to prevent France going ahead in Syria, on the Congo, at Timbuctoo, in Nova Zembla or the Lord knows where.

Strenuous efforts are being made to galvanize Gambettism, but little success has so far attended the aim. Gambetta intends taking an active part in the coming parliamentary session, if such implies the ousting of the cabinet; however, that would be only forcing an open door. So long as divisions reign in the republican ranks, republican ministries will resemble but the duration of the snowflake on the river. The political education of the country is backward; the blind lead the blind. Men set themselves up as teachers without having graduated as students. Jupiter's head produced but one Minerva.

Attention is being directed to socialism, more, however, from the retrospective than from any immediate view. Indeed, as Thiers said, socialism has emigrated from France. Louis Blanc holds that all poor are socialists, but the spectacle to be witnessed now is the separation of the artisan or poorer classes from a band of political tramps who are pure demagogues, avoided by the true working men, laughed at by the audiences they collect, and too insignificant to be even watched by the police. The two Congresses which have just been held at St. Etienne Roanne prove that the age of Utopias and violence with the working man is past.

The powers of a standing army of three men and a corporal are proverbial, but their feats sink into insignificance compared with the achievement of the naturalized Italian de Brazza, who, in the name of France, and aided by ten grinning niggers, has taken possession of the Congo. Stanley considers the act as a *coup de garnat*, and scouts the idea; he represents an Anglo-Belgian Co., and has no intention of being bowled out of the proprietorship of the Congo. But the matter has become complicated from the discovery that de Brazza has not been legally Frenchified, and so being an Italian subject, his "find" becomes the property of the Italian nation. The French are getting up steam on this subject, and demand their Government to at once back up their new-fledged countryman. One paper pleads that the dominions of the King of Congo would be an equivalent for the Khedive's.

The opening of a girl's college at Rouen is an experiment of no ordinary kind. It has the merit of being worked in that part of France, Normandy, reputed to have a population said to be the sturdiest in the universe. The inhabitants occasionally walk round each other, and that's equivalent to an eighth wonder of the world. Odd, too, that the trial should come off in the region reputed also the richest in France, and where the population willfully refuses to increase and multiply. To allow her daughter out for a single instant is what no French mother ever dreams of; if kept at home, she will ever sleep in a bed-room off her mother's, and this Argus-eyed surveillance is continued till the girl is married off. If sent to a convent, or an ordinary young ladies' boarding

school, the vigilance is also extreme. How far a government college can equal existing plans remains to be seen. French mothers are not opponents of a higher education for their daughters, provided it will not turn their heads, and that the superintendence be perfect. I know American and Russian lady students who have won high collegiate honors, which have made them accomplished without being blue-stockings, and sensible without being prudish.

Paris is filling rapidly, and the season, which is on the point of opening, promises to be brilliant. The number of rich strangers that have taken residences for the winter is markedly large. The theatres have opened with many excellent revivals, and a few trashy original plays not deserving of the honor of being named. We are waiting for the real opening of the theatrical ball, Sardou's new drama. Its representation must be near at hand, as the preliminary puffs are numerous. No French author can emancipate himself from the *reclame* and the *claque*. In a recent run through the Midland Counties, I was happy to meet with a calm uniformity of resolution among Englishmen that England will not allow herself to be elbowed out of Egypt. *Esto perpetua*. Accompanied by a very intelligent friend, and a warm admirer of Old Paris—we drove to visit Melbourne Hall, rich in souvenirs of perhaps the only English Foreign Minister never foreign to his duties. It was preaching to a converted to expatriate to me on the merits of that statesman, whose mantle it may be sincerely hoped, will fall on the Cabinet of the day. Melbourne is a typical English village, calm as a pastoral—a place for the weary to rest and the wounded to die. I do not intend entering into statistics of the village. I leave that to the *Times*; succinctly, that I visited the Athenaeum school; extremely orderly and clean; but why not utilize its walls with colored prints of useful knowledge, to be periodically changed as in French primary schools? We can learn by the eyes as well as by the ears. The gardens of Melbourne Hall are extremely well kept: they are Versailles in *petit*, but then the designs of Le Notre have made the tour of the world like the tricolor. The yews and cedars have a greener green than I have ever observed elsewhere. Returning by Kegworth, another historical memento pleasingly visited was the house where Tom Moore passed his honeymoon. Not a slab, not a bust, to indicate this tower of roses by Blenheim's stream! To erect a mural slab to mark the place of birth or death of a celebrity is common; but to record a honeymoon—that carries home to every man's bosom, and is rare. To recall our pulling or lean and slipper'd Pantaloons stages, is less emotional than the greatest event in a man's life. My friend, who is himself no mean poet, lamented this absence of *culte* for the distinguished bard. Could the house not be converted, say into an hotel, and called "The Loves of the Angels," or the "Peri Arms"? It would be a thousand times superior to a Moira or a Donington Inn—though "Little Tommy" dearly loved a lord.

In reference to the right of a traveller to open or shut a railway carriage window—on one occasion two persons were voyaging in a *diligence* one objected to a current of air; the other replied, "I will be suffocated in a few minutes, but you will not catch a cold before three days."

A man went into an old clo' shop at dusk—the favorite hour for timid purchasers; he selected a dark brown coat; in the morning he was horrified to find it was green colored; on taking it back, the Jew recommended him to keep it till it got ripe. "What age is the Countess?" "She is two years more than my sister; three more than my cousin Jeanne, and five more than myself."

PAPER HUNTING.

Under the above heading a correspondent, who signs himself "An Enthusiastic Englishman," writes to the *Shanghai Mercury* on the 11th instant, as follows:—

Shanghai cross-country riding is about to commence, and our numerous sportsmen are each endeavoring to secure a good paper hunter. If a pony shows the slightest symptom of lifting his feet off the ground, his owner (in the majority of cases) immediately goes into an ecstasy, in spite of an inward impulse to be practical and to profit from the knowledge that the first real gallop over Shanghai country blights many a wild hope and cherished dream. It does not follow that because an ex-race pony, just from the course, plunges tolerably to get over a ditch a few feet wide, that he will, when asked, gallop over rut and furrow and negotiate this cramped country. The two essential elements in a paper hunter are courage and intelligence. A speedy but flighty pony is all very well for larking across country, but for contending in a paper hunt it is not necessary to have a pony that can make good time on the flat. As to the training of a paper hunter there is no doubt that long and quiet work produces the most successful results. It teaches the ponies to be steady at their jumps and not to rush over bridges. It also teaches them to take the ordinary jumps in their stride, and, when roused, to take the bigger ones with dash and determination.

To compare cross country riding in Shanghai with riding to hounds at home is impossible. Our ponies have to carry so much more weight in proportion to their size than horses, and the nature of the jumping is so different. The first impulse of a stranger here is to laugh at the smallness of the jumping; but experience soon proves that there is a limit to the capabilities of our plucky China ponies. As much nerve and determination are required to bring a pony to the front in a paper hunt (we will except fast, strong, and scramblers) as to ride close alongside hounds at home.

As a hint to cross country competitors, I beg to point out that if they content themselves with jumping backwards and forwards over road-side jumps, they only encourage false hopes and do not get their cattle fit, except for sale. A paper hunt is a test of endurance and not calculated to screw up ponies, provided a little common sense is shown in their training.

The time draws near for the Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club. I wonder if any one has a new suggestion to make, or whether the running off of the handicap can be ensured during the season of 1882/1883?

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any chemist or dealer in perfumery in the world, or JOHN GOSWELL & Co., London.—[ADV.]

To-day's Advertisements.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Society's Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of December, 1882, at THREE O'CLOCK, in the AFTERNOON, when the Subjunctive Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on Wednesday, the 22nd day of November, 1882, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.
That the Capital of the Society be increased to TWO MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS by increasing the value of the Existing Shares to \$5,000 per Share.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong,
Dated the 22nd day of November, 1882. [775]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November, 1882, at ONE P.M., at the QUAN CHENG Japanese Lacquered Ware Shop, No. 90, Wellington Street.

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of:
JAPANESE JEWELS, TEA SETS, SWORDS, SILK, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, and SCARVES, TRAYS, PICTURES, LAMPS, CABINETS, DOLLS, &c., &c., &c.

A Few Picnics of JAPANESE TEA.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1882. [776]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 28th November, 1882, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Second and Third Streets, Sympson, Victoria, Hongkong, and measuring on the North and South sides thereof respectively 105 feet or thereabouts, and on the East and West sides thereof respectively 150 feet or thereabouts, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is LOT No. 536, together with the 17 HOUSES thereon, known as Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, and 60, Second Street, and Nos. 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, and 75, Third Street, also 3 HOUSES, Nos. 24, 26 and 28, Centre Street, held for the residue of a term of 999 years, subject to the Annual Crown Rent of \$138.82.

The Premises will be sold subject to the existing lettings and tenancies thereof.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BREYER, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
35, Queen's Road, Hongkong;
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1882. [763]

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.

OWING TO OWNER LEAVING THE COLONY.

1 Set of CAPE HARNESS (Brass Mounts) with Pole (Bread Plates).
RACING WHIPS with Silver Mounts.

The above, which are ALL NEW, may be seen at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE and will be sold a BARGAIN.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [726]

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN A HEALTHY SITUATION,

GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE. Full Particulars to be sent to E. B., Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [668]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "ARABIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 12th December, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1882. [193]

To-day's Advertisements.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE. (Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship "BERENICE," Captain T. Crilovitch, will be despatched as above on or about the 4th prox.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1882. [777]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. DA ROZA'S HAIR CUTTING SALOON HAS BEEN REMOVED TO No. 27, POTTINGER STREET.

HAIR-CUTTING in the latest Fashion, Shaving, Shampooing, &c., by experienced artists, and at LOW RATES.

RAZORS CAREFULLY RE-SET.
Note the address:—No. 27, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1882. [774]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING—

COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC.

Genus of English Songs.—Comprising the latest and best English Songs.

Genus of Waldeufel:—25 of his most popular Waltzes and Polkas.

Arthur Sullivan's Vocal Album:—25 of his best Songs.

Shower of Pearls:—A collection of the most popular Vocal Duets.

Genus of Sacred Song:—A choice collection of Sacred Music.

Genus of Strauss:—63 Waltzes, 11 Polkas, 6 Mazurkas, 6 Quadrilles, 2 Galops.

Social Hours:—A choice selection of Duets for the Violin and Piano.

Household Melodies:—A collection of Songs Duets, Choruses, &c.

Genus of the Dance:—50 Waltzes and 30 Galops, Polkas, &c. by the best Composers.

Pearls of Melody:—A selection of moderately difficult Pianoforte Music.

Cascade of Rubies:—A selection of moderately difficult Pianoforte Music.

Evening Pastimes:—Choice Duets for the Violin and Piano.

Songs of England:—The best of the Old English Songs.

Songs of Scotland:—190 Popular Scotch Songs.

Songs of Wales:—69 Songs, Welsh and English Words.

Songs of Germany:—102 Volkslieder, with German and English Words.

Sunshine of Song:—A collection of New Songs, Ballads and Songs with Choruses.

Operatic Pearls:—A selection of the most charming Songs, Duets and Trios from the best Operas.

Strauss's Waltz Album:—A very handsomely bound collection of his most popular Waltzes.

Chopin's Mazurkas, Valses and Nocturnes:—Handsomely bound.

Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, complete:—Beautifully bound.

Cavendish Music Books:—A series of full Music Size Books 32 pages each, embracing the most popular Standard Vocal and Instrumental Compositions, together with valuable copyright Music by eminent living composers.

MUSIC INSTRUCTORS.

Farmer's Pianoforte Instructor.
Hemy's Royal Tutor for the Piano.
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor.

Metzler's Instructor for the American Organ.
Winner's Methods for the Piano, Cornet, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, and Flute.

Pratten's Flute Tutor.
Czerny's 101 Elementary Exercises for Piano, Books 1 and 2.

KELLY & WALSH have much pleasure in announcing that they receive by every French Mail from all the leading London Music Publishers, the most recent compositions in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Particular pains will be taken to have the earliest arrival of all New Songs and Waltzes immediately on publication.

KELLY & WALSH have on hand by far the Largest Assortment of Music in the East.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1882. [559]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA).

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN, Manager.
Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [527]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

Intimations.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

EX "ESMERALDA."

HIGH STANDARD SUGAR, Manufactured by the LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED, at MANILA, in Quantities to suit Purchasers. This Sugar can be specially recommended for family use, as it is made without the use of animal charcoal or sulphuric acid. Fresh supplies will be received from Manila every fortnight.

"TAI YUNE,"
Comprador, 2 Eastern Avenue, Central Market.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1882. [762]

J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE THIRTY CENTS.
THE TYPHOONS OF THE EASTERN SEAS

BY
BREVET LIEUT.-COL. H. S. PALMER, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Being a Review of Père Duchevre's Work on the Typhoons of the China Sea.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1882.

MR. A. HAHN'S

DANCING CLASSES.

HAVE BEEN OPENED
THIS DAY.

For Terms, &c., apply to
A. HAHN,
No. 8, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [722]

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. No workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [582]

SEE WOO & CO.

TAILORS, DRAPERS, AND OUTFITTERS.

No. 87, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. (Two Doors East of P. & O. Co.'s Office.) ARE NOW LANDING, AND HAVE FOR SALE,

ALL KINDS OF AUTUMN AND WINTER ARTICLES:—

FRENCH TWEEDS AND THICK TWEEDS. SCOTCH TWEEDS.

CHRISTY'S MEN'S FELT HATS. CHRISTY'S BOYS' FELT HATS.

FIELDSON'S MEN'S AND BOYS' FELT HATS.

FOX'S PARAGON UMBRELLAS. ALL SORTS OF LINEN COLLARS. COLOURED SILK SCARVES.

WHITE KID GLOVES. PIESSE & LUBIN'S PERFUMES. R. HENRI'S PERFUMES.

JOHN GOSWELL'S PERFUMES. CHERRY TOOTH PASTE, and all Sorts of HAIR BRUSHES.

E. PINAUD'S EAU DE COLOGNE. DR. PIERRE'S TOOTH WASH. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

These GOODS are all of the Best Description, and at the Lowest Prices.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1882. [746]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put his wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK. AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at Noon, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

